Khanjay

Deccan Sardars.

Death of Meharban Abdul Fayaz Khan Valad Abdul Hakim Khan, Second Class Sardar of the Deccan.

No. 3416.

Political Department,

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1906.

Letterfrom the Agent for Sardars in the Deccan No. 65, dated the 28th April 1906:-----Reporting, with reference to paragraph 2 of Government letter No. 62, dated the 9th January 1863, the death on the 18th March 1906 of Meharban Abdul Fayaz Khan valad Abdul Hakim Khan of Savanur in the Dharwar District. Adding that the late Sardar's name is entered at No. 2 (in red ink) in the list of Second Class Sardars for 1905.

RESOLUTION:------ Government have received this ~~xxxx~~ intelligence with regret.

Sd/- R. Monie.

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Collector & Political Agent, Dharwar.

No. 3295 of 1906.

Dharwar, 14 May 1906.

Copy forwarded to the Divan of Savanur for communication of the regret of Government to the deceased's family.

C. Loudon

Political Agent, Dharwar.

Through

The Assistant Political Agent, Dharwar.

16 MAY Rec'd.

No. 237 of 1906

Camp Mobeterenes
18th May 06.

Forwarded.

Wilcents

A.P. agent

Inno 334.
21/5/06

Memo No 246 of 1906. Savanur 22nd May 06.

Mr Abdul Majid Khan Walad Abdul Jaggathan is informed that Govt regd the intelligence of the death of his father Meharban Abdul Jaggathan Saheb with regret

2) The C/S has thereto communicated the regret of Govt to the family of the deceased.

Under instructions from the P.A contained in his No 3298/14-5-06 forwarded through the A.P.A with his No 237/18-5-06

21/5/06

Shirgaonkar

NO. 177 of 1906.

Poona 6th November 1906.

To,

The Collector and Political Agent Dharwar.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to report before the 8th December 1906 all casualities that may have occured in any of the three classes of Sardars residing within The limits limits of your Jurisdiction since the last list of Sardars was published in the Bombay Government Gazettee part III dated the 8th February 1906 Pages 87 to 105.

I have &c

S D / C. A. Kincaid

Agent for Sarda sin the Deccan.

NO. 731 of 1906.

Dharwar 10 November 1906.

Copy forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur

for report before the 30th Instant.

Collector of Dharwar.

Through the Assistant Political Agent Savanur.

No. 494 of 1906

Camp Saras. 14th Nov. 06

Forwarded

14 Nov 1906

Sir 673

No 502 of 06 Sadaniet
19-11-06.

To

The Hon'ble

Sir

With reference to your no. above I have the honour to report that the incident which occurred amongst the Sudras in Saranga since the last list was published is that of Abdul Jaffar Khan and Abdul Hakim Khan. The incident occurred on 18-3-06.

Yours etc
RM

RC

No. 5057.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th August 1886.

Letter from the Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár, No. 1616, dated 21st May 1886—Submitting the further particulars called for in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 2656, dated 12th May 1886, regarding the character, position and occupation of Abdul Kamrodin Khan, who has applied for the entry of his name in the list of Second Class Sardars for rank and precedence only, in the place of his deceased father, Mubarak Khan Abdul Khair Khan. Stating that Abdul Kamrodin Khan although the eldest son of one of the most influential men in Savánur, has no personal influence, &c., and that he cannot recommend him for a distinction he has done nothing personally to merit. Stating further that in a former letter he stated the qualifications of Abdul Kamrodin Khan's brother, Mahomed Akbar Khan, who has also applied for the same privilege; and that as the rank of Sardar is not hereditary, and it rests with Government whether to grant it as a favour or not, it should be given as a reward of merit and good conduct, and not as a matter of course to the eldest son.

Endorsement by the Commissioner, S. D., No. POL.-150, dated 4th June 1886—Submitting the above for the orders of Government; and stating that he does not feel qualified to express an opinion as he knows nothing yet about the persons alluded to by the Collector and Political Agent.

Letter from the Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, No. 102, dated 23rd June 1886—Forwarding, as directed in Government Resolution No. 2656, dated 12th May 1886, a petition in Maráthi received from Abdul Kamrodin Khan and one from his brother in Kánarese. Forwarding also copies of correspondence that took place between him and the Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár, on the subject of the said petitions.

Memorandum from the Oriental Translator to Government, No. 1143, dated 24th July 1886—Forwarding translations of the above petitions from Abdul Kamrodin Khan and Mahomed Akbar Khan.

Letter from the Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár, No. 2044, dated 30th June 1886—Stating, with reference to Government letter No. 3503, dated 21st June 1886, that he can find no express authority for his belief that the rank of Sardar is not hereditary. Making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The name of Abdul Kamrodin Khan should be entered in the list of Sardars of the Second Class for rank and precedence only, and he should be presented with the usual Poshak on the first occasion of his attending the Agent's Darbar.

2. The Collector and Political Agent should be requested to inform Abdul Kamrodin Khan that His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts he will, by his conduct, prove himself deserving of the dignity.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Agent for Sardars in the Deccan,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
The Accountant General, Bombay.

No 2862 of 86
Dharwar 4th September 86.
Forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for information
[illegible]
[illegible]

Filed 8-10-88

A. J. Nawab Sahab

Deccan Sardars.

Death of Chamubi *alias* Chimabai Saheb, widow of the late Manwarkhan, Nawab of Savánur.

No. 6531.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1888.

Letter from the Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, No. 136, dated 12th September 1888—Reporting that Chamubi *alias* Chimabai Saheb, widow of Manwarkhan, Nawab of Savánur, a First Class Sardar, whose name is entered at No. 9 in the First Class of the lists of Sardars, dated 26th July 1887, died on the 25th August 1888, at Savánur.

RESOLUTION.—Government have received this intelligence with regret.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Agent for Sardars in the Deccan,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár.

No 4018 of 1888

6th October 1888

Copy forwarded for information to the Nawab Saheb of Savanur.

[illegible]

for Collector and Pol. agent

Recd 8-10-88.

Political Office
No 87 of 1898
Poona, 15th December 1898

To

The Collector & Political Agent
Dharwar

Sir,

As the list of the three classes of Sardars and widows of Sardars and Honorary Sardars is to be revised and submitted to Government for printing before 24th Instant. I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to report at as early a date as possible all casualties that may have occurred among any of the Sardars residing

within the limits of your jurisdiction
Since the last lists were published in December 1897.

I have &c
sd/ W. H. Crowe
Agent for Sardars in the Deccan

No 9454 Dharwar
20 December 1898

Copy forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for early report.
2. An extract from the list of Sardars 1897, is enclosed.
3. In case of casualties, the dates should be reported if possible.

Initial

Collector & Political Agent
Dharwar

22.12.98
Report that there have been casualties & that they are all alive

9.20/60

Extract from the List of three Classes of Sardars, widows of Sardars and Honorary Sardars

1897

Consecutive no: in the list	Names	Usually reside at- Town or village	Collectorate
	First Class		
34	Shahazadi Begam Saheb, widow of Abdul Khair Khan Abdul Daler Khan, late Navab of Savnur.	Savnur	Dharwar
	Second Class		
2	Abdul Jabarkhan Valad Karim Khan	Savnur	Dharwar
3	Abdul Kamradin Khan valad Mubarkhan Abdul Kherkhan	Savnur	Dharwar
4	Abdul Karimkhan valad Kasamkhan	Savnur	Dharwar
5	Abdul Taberzkhan valad Dilavarkhan	Savnur	Dharwar

Copy of Memorandum No. 4912, dated 7th August 1905 from the Under Secretary to Government, Political Department, --- Bombay.

" The undersigned presents compliments to the Collector and Political Agent, Dharwar, and with reference to his ---- Memorandum No. 4759, dated 13th July 1905, is directed to -- request that the appellants Gulam Ahmed Khan and another may be informed that Government have dismissed their appeal, --- dated 24th June 1905, against the Political Agent's decision dated 25th March 1905, in Civil Appeal No. 1 of 1904.

2. The record and proceedings are herewith returned."

No. 5652 of 1905.

Dharwar, 15th August 1905.

Forwarded to the Divan of Savanur for information and guidance.

2. The record and proceedings (both in the Lower and ---- Appalate Court) accompany.

District Judge and Political Agent, Dharwar.

No. 3371.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1883.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 50, dated 6th July 1883—Submitting, for orders, a letter to his address from the Acting Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár, No. 2526, dated 29th June 1883, who enquires, as the management of the Savánur State has now been handed over to the Nawab, by whom the estates of the minors Abdul Tabreez Khan, eldest son of Abdul Kasim Khan, deceased, and Abdul Hakim Khan, grandson of the late Abdul Hakim Khan, which have been under the management of the Political Agent, should be managed, and recommends, under the circumstances stated, that the management of the estates be, with the consent of the Nawab, entrusted to the Divan, and that Abdul Kasim Khan's estate be handed over to his eldest son (who is now 19 years of age) on his attaining the age of 21 years. Supporting the Collector and Political Agent's proposals.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals are approved.

C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár.

No. 2891 of 1883.
Dharwar 23rd July 1883

Forwarded to the Nawab Sahib of Savanur for information.

M. M. Middlebury
Acting Collector &
Political Agent

No 2892 of 1883.

To

The Nawab Saheb of
Savanur

Dharwar 23rd July 1883.

Nawab Saheb,

You will see from Government Resolution No 3371 dated 18th instant that Government have decided that if you give your Consent the management of the Minors' Estates now under my charge should be entrusted to your Dewan. I request that you will let me know whether you agree to the management of these estates being entrusted to him.

Your sincere friend

M M Middleton

Ag Collector & Political Agent

Dharwar 6 Sept
1885

To
Rao Bahadur Dinkar Rao
Diwan of Savanur

Sir

You are aware that the allowance from the Savanur State to Fakreykhan & his brother for their education has been stopped. Their hereditary Cash Allowance has been allowed always for the support of them & their brothers & as something more is required for the expenses of their education it will be quite reasonable to give them some allowance out of their estate. Their estate is now out of debt & Rs 20 a month to Fakreykhan & his brother while

at school in Delaware would not be excessive. The management of the Minors' Estates is now in your hands but as you may wish my advice I write to tell you that you need have no hesitation in making this grant.

Fabricy Allen has gone to Savannah to make arrangements about his support.

You will manage the estate as economically as possible but expenses for education are quite justifiable.

Yours truly

M M Middleton

Acting Collr & P.G.

No. 10. of 1883

To J. R. Middleton Esqr.
Collr. and Poll. Agent
Sawanur 8th Sept. 1883

Sir

Mr. Sabrezkhan having this day asked me, I paid him out of Kashimiyas estate Rs 40 for July and August last in compliance with your demi-official letter dated the 6th instant. He says that in the amount of Rs 20 may be paid at Sawanur to his maternal uncle Ahmedkhan Sahib who will remit it to Dharwar. I will do so. As per your letter under reference, the monthly allowance of Rs 20 appears to be payable so long as Mr. Sabrez and his brother attend the High School at Dharwar, I think there will be no objection to my supposing that they do so until I hear to contrary from you or any other proper authority.

I beg to remain
Sir
Your most obedt. Servt.
Dittar Govind
Sirsur

/Reply to letter No. 10 dated 8th September 1883 from Rao Bahadur Dinkar Govind Diwan of Sawanur/

No. 3593 of 1883

Dharwar 10th September 1883

You can pay Rs 20 a month out of his estate to Mr. Abdul Jabarez khan so long as he and his brother attend the Dharwar High School. If they leave the school you will hear from me or in some other way.

Acting Collector &
Political Agent Dharwar

No. 3605 of 1883

From

Pol: Agent

Acting Collector and ~~Magistrate of the District of~~ Dharwar

To Abdul Dalelkhan Daler Jung Bahadur
Navab of Yavanur

Dharwar Collector's Office
11th September 1883

Navab Saheb,

Minors' Estates

In reply to your letter No. 4 dated 4th ultimo I have the pleasure to inform you that I have made over to your Divan the management of the Minors' Estates which till now have been in my charge.

2 A monthly contribution on account of the expenses of management has been levied from the estate of the late Mr. Abdul Hayat Khan and his brother and you suggest that something might be levied on the same account from the estate of Mr. Abdul Talerez khan and his brothers.

I would not advise you to do so. The estate now gives little trouble, and it is hardly becoming your rank as Navab to make a charge for allowing your Divan to manage the affairs of your cousins during their

minority.

You have stopped the allowance which Mr. Abdul Sabrez khan and his brother formerly received from the State for their education and this is another reason why you should not impose a charge for the management of their estate.

Your sincere friend

M. Abdullah

Acting Collector & Pol. agent.

No. 3607 of 1883

From J. R. Middleton Esquire
Acting Collector and ~~Magistrate of the District of Dharwar~~
Political Agent Dharwar

To Rao Bahadur Dinkar Govind Divan
of Savanur

Dharwar Collector's Office,
17th September 1883

Sir-

Minors' Estates

Under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 3371 dated 18th July in the Political Department I beg to hand over to you the management of the estates of the following minors:-

(1) Mr. Abdul Sabrey khan and his brothers and sister.

(2) Mr. Abdul Hakimkhan

(3) Mr. Abdul Fayaz khan

You are already managing these estates under my orders and although the management is now in your own hands I shall be glad to give you advice at any time about them.

2 The estates must be managed

to

to the best advantage and for that purpose the cash balances should be laid out to yield interest.

The State requires a loan and there is no objection to your lending the Minors' cash balances, but you should levy interest at 5 p. c. from the date of the loan to the date of repayment in each case and take care that the loans are repaid when the instalments of revenue are received.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt Servant

Acting Collector and

Political Agent, Dharwar.

[illegible]

No. 6 of 1887,

From,

The Nawab of Savanur,

To,

J. K. Spence Esquire,

acting Collector & Political Agent,

Dharwar,

Savanur Nawab's Office,

29th of September 1887,

Sir,

I have the honor to request the favor of your sending me the original copy of the decision passed by Mr. Middleton, on 21st of April 1883, regarding the division of Abdul Karim Khan Saheb's cash allowance of Rs. 100 among the members of his family both male and female. It will be returned soon after a copy of it has been taken down.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your sincere friend
Abdul Jabbar Khan
Nawab of Savanur

Political Village

No. 3685 of 1887.

From

J. K. Spence Esquire

Acting Collector and Political Agent.

To

The Nawab Saheb of Savanur.

Dharwar 7th November 1887

Sir,

As requested in your letter No. 6 of 29th September last, I have the honor to forward here-with the decision (Pages 1-43) passed by Mr. Middleton on 21st

Proceedings regarding the cash allowance due to the late Ikhasim Khan Saheb.

21st April 1883, regarding the cash allowance due to the late Abdul Kasimkhan Saheb and to request that it may be returned when done with.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

J N Spence

Ag. Collector and Political Agent.

No. 8 of 1887

From,

The Nawab of Savanur,

To,

The Collector and Political Agent,

Dharwar,

Savanur 15-th November 1887,

Sir,

I have the honor to state that the proceedings (x Pages 14-43) regarding the cash allowance due to the late Abdul Kathim Khan Sahib, have herewith been returned, ~~a copy of them having been taken down~~, as desired in your letter No. 3685 of 1887

Your sincere friend

Abdul Zakariya Ka

Nawab of Savanur,

Proceedings held before the Acting Collr & Pol, Agent at Savanur on 17 April 1883.

Present

Mr Ahamad Khan wd Dadoolla Khan

Mr Abdul Tabreez Khan son of Abdul Kasim Khan

Mr Shamshodin Khan uncle of Abdul Latif Khan

Mr Bawadin of Hakis Nandihalli father of Abdul Rouf Saheb.

Read the reply dated Novr 1882 sent by Mr Ahmad Khan to the questions dated 16 September 82.

Read reply dated 15th March 1883 by Mr Abdul Latif Khan to Mr Ahmad Khan's reply.

Abdul Kasim Khan father of Abdul Tabreez Khan never gave "la dawa". Neither did any of his brothers Abdul Karim Khan Abdul Hakim Khan, Abdul Majid Khan & Abdul A. Rouf Khan. All their sisters gave "la dawa"

? Neyr brother of A. Rouf Khan Kasam Khan

Abdul Majid Khan had an allowance of Rs 100 a month from the State. He had landed property also. He died childless and the allowance lapsed to Govt. The landed property also lapsed. His brothers Karim Khan & Rouf Khan made petitions to the Pol Agent to restore to them certain property belonging to Majid Khan which was in the possession of Dadoolla Khan father of Ahmad Khan now present. Majid Khan had left a will in favour of his father-in-law Dadoolla Khan. The will was not in his favor. Majid Khan left a son - Abdul Samat Khan who has since died. Majid Khan directed by his will that Dadoolla Khan should manage the estate for his son - a minor. The cash allowance was continued to the son Samat Khan till his death and after his death to his mother until she died. It was then resumed by the Pol Agent. Karim Khan & Rouf Khan made applications to the

List of property bounded

Pol Agent to compel Dadoolla Khan to give up to them the moveable property. They were told to apply to the civil Court.

The above information is given by Mr Shamshodin Khan. Proceedings postponed as it is late.

17 April 1883

J. R. Middleton
acting Collr & Pol agent.

Proceedings resumed.

The same persons are present who were present yesterday.

Read and recorded written explanations given by Mr Shamshodin Khan & Mr Ahmad Khan as to what the meaning of "la dawa" is.

Dawlat Khatoo half sister of Mr Abdul Sabrez Khan has received no share in her father's estate or cash allowance. She was married during the lifetime of her father. Her grand father the Nawab ~~of~~ Abdul Diler Khan paid the expenses of the marriage. Mr Shamshodin Khan says that according to custom she should have

received a share in her father's estate. She is still alive.

The 2 full sisters to whom Kheir Khan bequeathed his property were married during their father's lifetime. A grant of Rs 500 was given by the state towards the expenses of the marriages.

Mr Shamshodin Khan says that they never put forward any claim to separate allowances before the death of their brother. Mr Ahmad Khan says that they did and that their claim was refused by Mr Rieely Pol Agent.

Note on 16 Novr 1878 by Mr Elphinston.

Statement by Mr Ahmad Khan wd Dadoolla Khan Pistoni.

Dawlat Khatoo daughter of Tajkhatoo & half sister of Mr Abdul Tabreiz Khan is not entitled to a share in her father's property. according to the Mahommedan law daughters are entitled to certain shares in their father's property but it has been the custom of the Javanur family to give shares to daughters. If Kheir Khan

had left no will then according to the Mahommedan law (Although it is not the custom in the family) his two full sisters would have been entitled to certain shares of his property. I can not say what shares they would have been entitled to. It has not been the custom in the Savanur Nawab's family for daughters or sisters to succeed to shares in their father's or brother's property.

I have heard the instances read which Mr Shamshodin Khan has quoted to show that it has been the custom for daughters or sisters to succeed to property.

I did not know Aymat Khatoo or Sattarkh. Muzfar Khatoo was daughter of the Nawab Abdul Kheir Khan. This is not a case to the point because she married into another family. The hereditary allowances which she held has not been divided among her children according to Mahommedan law.

I did not know Abdul Aziz Khan.

I contend also that the estate was Abdul Kassim Khan's & although he was dead it was never divided amongst his sons. Kheir Khan therefore had succeeded to no share of the estate & had no separate estate to which his heirs could succeed or which he could bequeath by will. Mr Abdul Kassim Khan provided for his daughters by marriage. & therefore they are not entitled to any share in his property.

Camp Savanur
18 April 1883

J. R. Middleton
Acting Collr & P. agent.

Proceedings resumed

The same persons who were present on 18th Instant are now present.

Mr Ahmed Khan having at his own request being allowed time to make enquiry whether the cases of Azmat Khatoo, Sattar Khan & Abdul Aziz Khan quoted by Mr Shamshodin Khan were to the point or not now says

" I maintain that Azmat Khatoo, Sattar Khan

& Abdul Aziz Khan gave "la dawa" &
therefore that the succession of daughters or
sisters in these cases does not prove a similar
custom in the families which have not
given "la dawa" They belonged to the
Badi Mahal. I have nothing more to add"

Proceedings postponed till the decision is
written.

Camp Savanur
20 April 1883

J. R. Middleton
Acting Collr. & P. Agent

Decision written.
21 April 1883

J. R. Middleton.

Instances quoted by Mr. Abdul Latif Khan as precedents to show that it has been the custom for daughters or sisters to succeed to property left by their fathers or brothers.

---

(1) Azmat Khatoo daughter of the Nawab Hakim Khan & sister of the Nawab Abdul Kheir Khan great grand father of the present Nawab. She had a cash allowance of Rs 3 a month given to her by her brother and she left 2 sons & a daughter & they each got one rupee out of her allowance. The daughter died childless and the rupee which she got is now divided between her 2 brothers. Azmat Khatoo did not give "la dawa".

(2) Cash allowance of Rs 2-5-4 held by Hussen Khatoo Badi Mahal half sister of the above Azmat Khatoo. She left 3 or 4 sons & they succeeded to the cash allowance. She did not give "la dawa"

(3) Rs 8-4 cash allowance held by Khatijabai and Latif Khatoo & Habib Khatoo sisters of Shamsher Khan great grandson of the Nawab

Abdul Hakim Khan. They were the children of Abdul Sattar Khan. He had a cash allowance of Rs 8-4. When he died his son Shamsher Khan succeeded to it. He died childless and his mother Rajbi succeeded to it. After her death ~~which took place shortly~~ her 3 daughters succeeded to it. When Abdul Sattar Khan died his cash allowance was divided amongst his heirs namely his son and daughters and widow &c. After Shamsher Khan died his share was given to his mother and sisters. They did not give "la dawa"

Badi Mahal

(4) Cash allowance Rs 7=12 held by Mohmood Khan Morab brother of the above Abdul Sattar Khan. He left no son & his allowance was divided amongst his 3 daughters. He had given "la dawa"

Khas Mahal

(5) Rs 11 Cash allowance given to Rahim Khatoo Bubu by her half brother the Nawab Abdul Daler Khan grand father of the present Nawab. She is still alive. She did not give "la dawa".

Khas Mahal

(6) Cash allowance Rs 15 & land held by

Murad Khatoo Bubee half sister of the Nawab Abdul Qiler Khan grand father of the present Nawab. Her descendents still hold it. They have not given "la dawa"

Khas Mahal

(7) Rs 3-10 Cash allowance held by Dodam Khatoo bubee half sister of the said Nawab. She is still alive.

Khas Mahal

(8) Rs10 Cash allowance held by each of the 3 sisters Mohedee Bibi, Muzfar Khatoo Bubee & Marium Khatoo Bubee of the Nawab Abdul Kheir Khan father of the present Nawab. Muzfar Khatoo bubee left 4 sons & a daughter & they succeeded to equal shares i.e. Rs2 each out of her allowance. These 3 sisters had all given "la dawa".

Badi Mahal

(9) Gaffar Khan Saheb half brother of Abdul Sattar Khan mentioned above had a Rs 3 Cash allowance. After his death his sister Marium Khatoo succeeded to it. This is not correct. Their father Aziz Khan had an allowance of Rs42. He gave Rs3 a month to his daughter

Mariam Khatoo & the rest to his 4 sons & their descendants still receive these shares. They had given "la dawa."

The explanations given above are given by Mr Shamshodin Khan.

17 April 1883

J R. Middleton
Acting Collr & P. Agent

Note. Mr Shamshodin Khan makes certain corrections which have now been noted above about the ladies who gave or did not give "la dawa"

18 April 1883

J. R. Middleton
Acting Collr & P. A.

Substance of agreements between the Nawabs of Savanur & their relatives at different times taken from original documents in the Diwan's office.

---

3 Novr 1839
Hijri 1255

Agreement made in Mr Anderson Pol Agent's time, given by Habib Khalo Ahmadi Saheb & Abdul Chamoo Khan & Karim Khan & Shamsh Khan & Mobaraz Khan & Doola-Khan Saheb &c to the Nawab Abdul Dalel Khan.

"In the previous Nawab Manowar Khan's time we did not get our allowances from the State paid regularly. We complained & therefore certain villages were attached. We have now come to an ammeable settlement.

The Khanjadas of the Mahal Khalla or Bada Mahal receive 1000 Hons a year & those of the Mahal Khurd or chola Mahal 400 Hons a year. Total 1400 Hons annually. We agree to take 1000 Hons a year ~~from~~ for the one Mahal & 400 a year for the other from the State in monthly cash payments & we agree to the villages under attachment being released. In addition to the said cash allowances we shall claim nothing

from the State for marriages feasts &c. In the Chota Mahal $12\frac{9}{64}$ Hons are due monthly to Mobaraz Khan & his younger brother Doolla Khan & their mother Razlima. $21\frac{3}{16}$ Hons are due to childless ladies. One of them Sultan Khatoon is dead & her share $3\frac{5}{16}$ Hons has therefore lapsed to Govt. The others will receive their allowances during their lifetime & we agree to give up to the State on their deaths their cash allowances & their property. We will behave ourselves & not raise disputes. If any one misbehaves we will represent it to the State & get his cash allowances stopped.

Counter agreement of the same date executed by the Nawab to the same parties & to the same effect.

" In the Mahal Khalla there are some childless ladies & Khanzadés. On their deaths their allowances will not be resumed by the State. In the Chota Mahal I agree to give one Hon extra a month as sweet meat allowance to Mobaraz Khan's son Kaurodin.

27 Octr 1853
Hizri 1270

A fresh agreement given to the Nawab Dalel Khan under the former agreement by the same persons. (in the presence of Mr J. S. Law Collector & Polit Agent

" Some disputes arose about some of the terms of the previous agreement. We bind ourselves to ask for nothing whatever (in addition to the cash allowances settled) on account of marriages, elephants, horses, mango groves, feasts &c.

Hons are no longer current. We agree to take Rs 4-3-7 for each Hon.

Mobaraz Khan & Doolla Khan and their mother Razia masahet receive

Rs 51-5	in place of the 12 9/64 Hons and also
4-9	on account of deaths in the Mahal Khalsa
4-0	on account of payments to chota Mahal
Rs 59-14	to be paid to them by Delawar Khan.
Rs 4-0	Also now paid to Shamash Khator by Delawar Khan to be paid after her death by the State to these three
63-14	Total
4-0	In addition for twelve meals to Kamrodin son of Mobaraz Khan
0-2	For making payments
68-0	Total to be paid to these three persons.

If Mobaraz Khan & his brother Dooda Khan wish to leave Savanur & live elsewhere then in accordance with the decision passed by Mr Frere on 24 Novr 1845 by which the Nawab agreed to give them Rs 32 a month extra if they went and lived anywhere in British territory, Rs 32 extra or a total of Rs 100 will be paid to them & their mother.

Counter agreement of the same date executed (under the previous agreement dated 3 Novr 1839) by the Nawab to the same parties to the above effect. It is expressly stated in it that the Rs 32 extra will be stopped if Mobaraz Khan & Dooda Khan return to Savanur.

On 2 July 1859 the above agreements were cancelled in the presence of Mr Garden Asst Collr as regarding the agreement between the Nawab & Dilawar Khan & his brother Dowlat Khan

A fresh agreement dated 2 July 1859 is written under the former agreement dated 27 Octr 1853.

" The payments on account of both Mahals were formerly made by Dilawar Khan & Dowlat Khan. This agreement has been cancelled by a separate

agreement made between the Nawab & them. With this exception we all agree to the terms of the agreement made before Mr Law. The terms about "Ladawa" are also binding on us."

This is signed by the heads of the families.

---

2 July 1859 an agreement given by Dilawar Khan & Doulat Khan to the Nawab Abdul Dalel Khan

"We formerly had the duty of making the payments to both Mahals from the State but we agree to give it up. Our own share of the allowance is Rs 1100 & Rs 200 on accounts of the payments in Hons. Total Rs 1300. We agree to take Rs 1300 a year & we have no claim on the other allowances nor have the holders of them any claim on us. Nor have we any right to succeed by inheritance to their allowances nor they to ours. We have no claim to anything extra on account of marriages or horses or for any cause whatever."

2 July 1859 agreement executed in the presence of Mr Garden 1st Coll by Mobaraz Khan

to the Navab Abdul Dalel Khan

"Dilawar Khan & Doulat Khan used to pay us but they have agreed to give up the duty. I have received the arrears due to me. I am entitled to Rs 33, Boolla Khan to 23 and my mother Rajbima to Rs 12. I will pay them their shares out of the total monthly allowances Rs 68 which I receive."

Note – The near relatives of the Navab were called the Khas Mahal & were not included either in the Mahal Khalla (Bara) or Mahal Khurd (Chota). Dilawar Khan belonged to the Mahal Khalla & Mobaraz Khan to the Mahal Khurd

Camp
21 April 1883

J. R. Middleton
Acting Coll & Pol Agent.

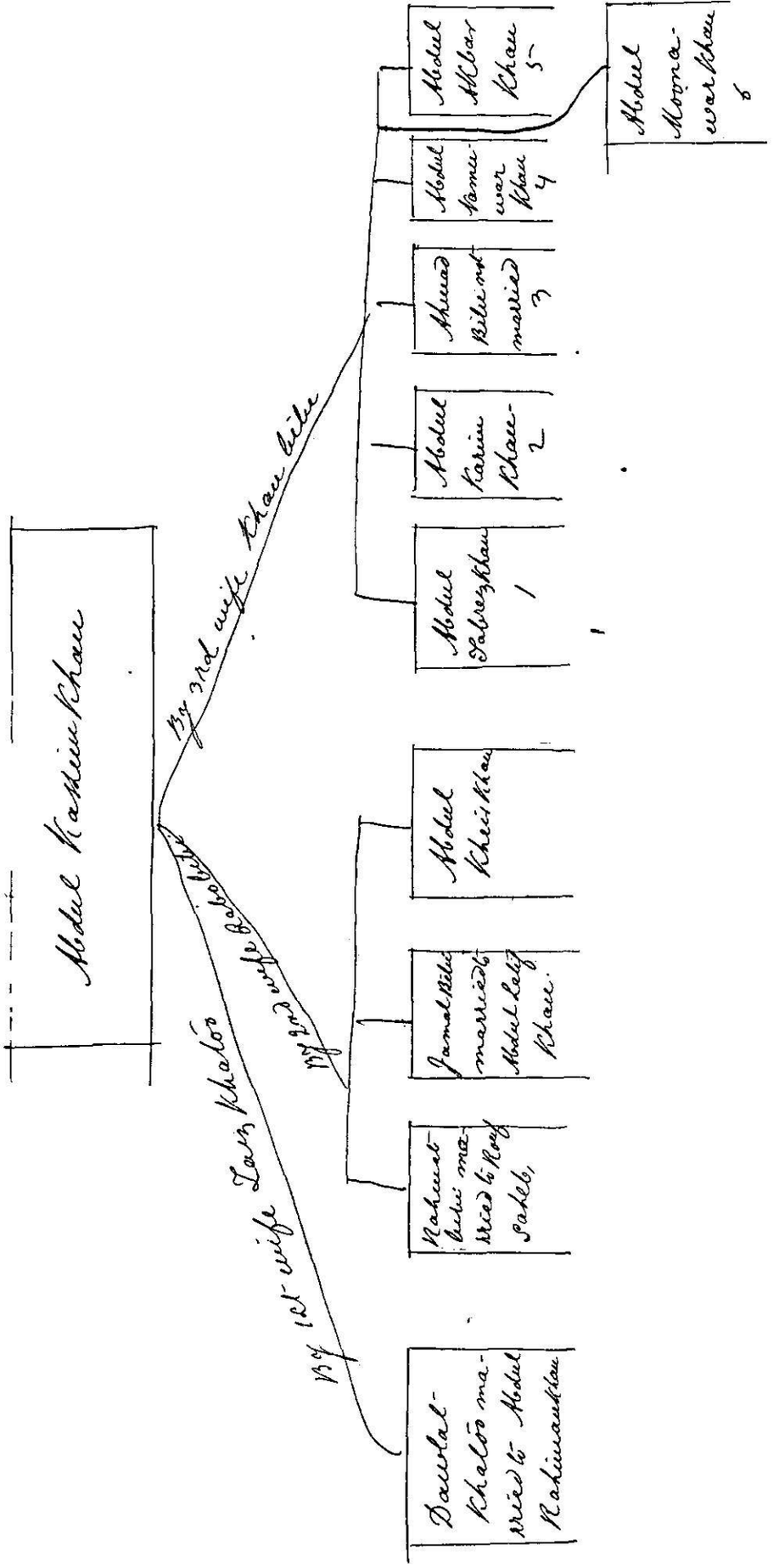
Memo

The question which has to be determined is how the property left by Mr Abdul Kassim Khan uncle of the present Nawab of Savanur should be divided amongst his family & this includes the question how the property to which his son Abdul Kheir Khan succeeded or would have succeeded if the estate had been devided before his death is to be distributed amongst the heirs.

Commissioner S.D. dorsement No 11 Poll 74 ted 8th March 1882 low petition dated th January 1882 ou Shahajahan equiz and Ahmad Khan.

These questions were decided by Mr Elphinston but an appeal against his decision having been made to the Comr S.D. the matter must be reconsidered.

2 Mr Abdul Kassim Khan died on 21 March 1877 & his estate was brought under the management of the Political Agent because his sons were minors. He married 3 wives 1st Taj Khatoo, 2nd Rabo Bibi & 3rd Khan Bibi. The first and second predeceased him. The third died on 16 February 1880. He left the following issue.



3 Mr Abdul Kasim Khan received a cash allowance of Rs 100 a month from the State. When he died he was deeply involved in debt & under the management of the Pol Agent the proceeds from his lands & immoveable property

were devoted to paying off the debts while the cash allowance was devoted to the support of his family. The estate was freed from debt about a year ago & up to that time the question of division had remained in abeyance.

4 The 3 daughters Daulat Khatoo, Rahamat Bibi & Jamal Bibi were given in marriage during their father's lifetime. Ahmad Bibi is not yet married.

5 On the death of Mr Abdul Kassim Khan, Rs 20 were assigned out of the cash allowance to Kheir Khan & Rs 80 to the children of Khan Bibi. This was not included as a permanent division Kheir Khan being at school at Dharwar required a larger allowance while the expenses of his young brothers living at home were comparitively small. It was decided on 10 Dec 1877 that this division of the cash allowance should continue until the youngest boy Moonawar Khan attained the age of 3 years & that the 6 brothers should thereafter receive equal shares. The question whether the daughters should ~~receive~~ receive any share was left out of consideration

In April 1887, immediately after their father's death the 3 married daughters applied for shares of their father's property. On 16 Novr 1878 Mr Elphinston decided that as the estate was in debt it could not be divided. He did not decide that the daughters were to receive or that they were not to receive shares when the estate was freed from debt.

7 On 25 Decr 1879 Kheir Khan who was unmarried executed a will leaving his estate to his 2 full sisters. He died on the night of the 26th or the early morning of the 27th Idem & on the 27th the 2 sisters made an application to the Pol Agent & sent him a copy of the will. Khan Bibi raised objection on behalf of her children & contended that the will was invalid because it was executed by Kheir Khan when he had lost his faculties & was at the point of ~~death~~ death & also because he was not in possession of the property which he bequeathed by will, the estate being under the management of the Pol Agent.

8 The Dewan held an enquiry & reported that

Kheir Khan who was not a minor was in full possession of his faculties when he executed the will. This point I consider to be conclusively settled.

9 Mr Elphinstone overruled the objections raised by Khan Bibi & decided that in accordance with the will the 2 sisters were entitled to receive Kheir Khan's share of the cash allowance & he ordered it to be paid to them. They accordingly received Rs 20 a month jointly up to September 1880 & thereafter Rs 16-10-8, because their youngest half brother then attained the age of 3 years.

10 I have now held an enquiry & listened to all the arguments which have been brought forward on both sides. On the one side Mr Shamshoddin Khan uncle of Latif Khan husband of Jamalbibi & Mr Bawadin Jahagirdar of Hakim Nandihalli father of Rouf Saheb husband of Rahamat-Bibi have appeared. On the other side Mr Abdul Tabrez Khan who is about 18 years of age & his maternal uncle Mr Ahmad Khan have appeared.

11 The whole question having been reopened

The first point to be determined is whether Kheir Khan's cash allowance & property should not have lapsed to the State.

The doubt arises from the distinction drawn between the relatives of the Naval who have given "ladawa" & those who have not. "La dawa" appears to mean a resignation of all claims for assistance from the State on special occasions except the fixed cash allowances. I have read the agreements which at different times have been executed between the Naval and his relatives & I have appended a precis of them. It was expressly stipulated in some cases that cash allowances & the property of certain persons should on their deaths lapse to the State but I can not find any authority for holding that the property of a man who dies childless & who has not given a "ladawa" agreement should lapse to the State instead of going to his nearest heirs.

12 An argument is raised that although Kheir Khan survived his father, he never received a separate share of the property; no division of the property having taken place & therefore he left

no property which he could bequeath by will or which could pass by inheritance to his heirs. This argument is erroneous as the following extract from Macnaghton's principles of Hindu & Mohammadan law (page 180 para 96) will show

" Where a person dies and leaves heirs, some of whom die prior to any distribution of the estate, the survivors are said to have vested interest in the inheritance; in which case, the rule is, that the property of the 1st deceased must be apportioned among his several heirs living at the time of his death, and it must be supposed that they received their respective shares accordingly. The same process must be observed with reference to the property of the second deceased.

× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×

Kheir Khan's property therefore must go to his full sisters if the will is valid or to his heirs according to the law of inheritance if it is not valid.

13 I have decided that the will was duly executed by Kheir Khan but I find that

it is invalid. In Macnaghten's work quoted above it is laid down (page 211) that a legacy can not be left to one of the heirs without the consent of the rest. The other heirs did not consent to Kheir Khan's will & it is on that account invalid & his property devolves on his heirs according to the laws of inheritance as if no will had been executed.

14 The next contention is that although according to the Mohammadan law daughters or sisters have rights of inheritance they have no rights in the Savanur Naval's family because the custom in the family has been contrary to the ordinary law on this point. Whether a custom can prevail against an admitted principle of the Mohammadan law may be doubted but at all events it can not be established without the strongest evidence & the burden of proof is on the party which tries to set aside the ordinary law. In the present case no evidence whatever to support this contention has been adduced. Mr. Shamsuddin Khan on the contrary has

~~on the contrary~~ quoted a number of instances to prove that sisters or daughters do succeed. The cases in which grants were made by Nawabs to their sisters & continued to the heirs of the original grantees are not in point. Those cases also in which female heirs succeeded there being no male heirs are not quite in point because the question is whether sisters can succeed along with brothers or daughters with sons. Two cases ~~are~~ however are to the point. Aymat Khatoo sister of the Nawab Abdul Kheir Khan left 2 sons and a daughter & the daughter succeeded to a share of her cash allowance. Abdul Sattar Khan's property was divided between his son daughters & widow. The only reply to these cases is that these persons had given "la dawa" agreements. This is disputed but even if admitted I fail to see how the giving or not giving of such an agreement can affect the custom of inheritance. There are I know, cases in ~~each~~ which married daughters have received no share in their father's property but they may have been the result of private arrangements & the 2 cases now quoted are

sufficient to show that the rights of females to succeed by inheritance to property have been recognized in the family. I therefore hold that the ordinary law of inheritance must be applied to the present case.

15 Mr Abdul Kassimkhan's heirs were his widow, 6 sons & 4 daughters. No claim has been made on behalf of his widow & the claims even of his daughters have hardly been urged. The question however how his property should be divided has been persistently raised by one of the parties not satisfied with the present arrangements & it must be decided strictly according to law. If I were to pass over the rights of any of the heirs, the case would come up again for enquiry.

16 According to the Mohammadan law a widow is entitled to $\frac{1}{8}$ of her husband's property & the children are entitled to the remainder, each son getting a share double that of each daughter.

17 Kheirkhan died in Decr 1879 In Baillie's Digest of Mohammadan law

(page 682) it is stated that 2 full sisters take $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the children of the father only have the residue between them in the proportion of 2 parts to each male & 1 part to each female. This rule clearly applies to the children of Khanbibi. Again in Macnaghten's principles of Hindu and Mohammadan law (page 156 para 28) it is laid down that where there are 2 or more sisters by the same father & mother, the half sisters by the same father only supposing them to have no uterine brother take nothing.

This applies to Doulat Khatoo.

18 Khanbibi the widow died next and her property goes to her children in the proportion of one share to the daughter & two shares to each son. Although she never claimed a share of her husband's property, the rule quoted in para 12 is applicable to her case.

19 I have worked the division out & find that according to Mahommadan law the property of Mr Abdul Kassim Khan must be divided into 4224 shares which should be distributed as follows.

Division on Abdul Kareem's death

	Widow Khan Bibi	Rabo bibi's children			Khan Bibi's children						Dowlat Khatoon	Total No. of Shares.
		Kheir Khan	Rahmat Bibi	Jamal Bibi	Tabreez Khan	Karim Khan	Namu varKhan	Akbar Khan	Momin varKhan	Ahmad Bibi		
	528	462	231	231	462	462	462	462	462	231	231	4224
On Kheir Khan's death deduct		462										
add			154	154	28	28	28	28	28	14		
	528	0	385	385	490	490	490	490	490	245	231	4224
On Khan Bibi's death deduct	528											
add					96	96	96	96	96	48		
	0	0	385	385	586	586	586	586	586	293	231	4224

This division is applicable both to the cash allowance & to the other property. The shares of the cash allowance are

Rs 5-7-6	to Dawlat-Khatoon
9-1-10	to Jamalbibi
9-1-10	to Rahamat-bibi
76-4-10	to Khan bibi's children
100-0-0	

The share of Khan bibi's children must be divided so that each son may have double the share of the daughter. This can not be done perfectly accurately without fractions of pies & I therefore divide it as follows

6-14-10	to the daughter	6-14-10
13-14-0	to each of the sons	69-6-0
	Total	76-4-10

20 I direct in suppression of previous orders that the cash allowance of Rs 100 a month be paid according to the above shares. This order is not retrospective & I decline to order any adjustments on account of past payments.

Camp Savanur
21 April 1883

J. R. Middleton
Acting Collr & Pol Agent

This decision relating to the distribution of Kassim Khan's property is now to be brought into force from the 1st April 1887.

The papers were made over to me by Mr Middleton at the time of his departure on leave Nov 1886

Savanur
7-10-87 } Lt. T. Commanney
A. Colly & P. Agent.

Ver orders issued Rec.
27-4-87.

The above orders must be carried out. No objections can be taken into consideration

5/9/87 J. K. Spence
A.C & Pol. Agent.

True copy

Savanur,
14th Nov 1887 } Abdul Zubrey Kh
Naib Sahib,

No 4. of 1883

To

J. R. Middleton Esquire
Asst. Collector & Political Agent
Dharwar

Lucknow 7th August 1883

Dear Sir

With reference to your No 2892 dated 23rd ultimo I wish to inform you that I agree to the management of the Minors' Estates being entrusted to my Diwan as has has been done hitherto.

2 It has been customary to deduct Rs 9-8 from the monthly allowance of the late Hayat-Khan and Mr. Abdul Fayaz Khan But nothing has been deducted from the allowance of the late

Kassimias tons. And I hope you will advise me what to do in future regarding the latter case.

Yours ever sincerely
Abdul Dilly Khan
Nawab of Savanur

No. 53 of 1894-95.

From,

The Divan of Savanur.

To,

The Accountant General

Bombay.

Savanur ~~6th of September~~ 1894.
4th Jan 1895.

Sir,

I have the honor to ~~state~~ that I have been directed to keep a register of the Government Promissory Notes belonging to Abdool Hakimkhan valad Abdool Hayatkhan of Savanur (minor), whose estate is under the management of this state. The notes are in your custody. (Vide Bombay Govt. Gazette part III page 341 dated 12th April 1894 Entry No. 116.)

I beg therefore to request that you will have the goodness to cause information as to the number on and value & year of each note belonging to the said minor, to be furnished to me at your early convenience.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient Servant,

[illegible]

Diwan of Savanur.

No. 100 of 1894-95.

From,

The Dewan of Savanur.

To,

The Accountant General

Bombay.

Savanur 6th of March 1895.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G. S. 26570 dated the 14th January 1895, I have the honor to request the favor of your informing me the number which the stock certificate belonging to Abdul Hakimkhan wd. Abdul Hayat Khan of Savanur bears and the dates on which the instalments of interest fall

due.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Divan of Savannah

Reference on Dharwar Poll. Agent's letter No 472 dated 18th January 1900.

No. Poll: – 46 of 1900.

Belgaum, 15th February 1900.

The Political Agent is requested to be good enough to report whether the whole of the estate of the deceased Kasimkhan is situated in the Savanur State and to furnish a statement giving particulars regarding the nature & extent of the estate.

2. It may at the same time be pointed out that Act VIII of 1890 relating to guardians & wards having been extended to the Savanur State, the question raised by the Poll. Agent can be adequately dealt with by him under clause 3 of Section 41 of the Act by passing an order for the delivery of the estate, & that no orders of Govt are at the present stage of the proceedings needed. If the parties are dissatisfied with his order they may appeal to Government.

Sd:– R. M. Kennedy,
Ag. Commissioner, S. D.

No 1497 of 1900.

Dharwar, 26 February 1900.

Copy forwarded for report to the Assistant Poll. Agent, on para 1.

(sd). K. B. Moghe.
for Poll. Agent Dharwar.

No 161 of 1900.

Forwarded for early compliance to the Dewan of Savanur.

5-3-1900.

(sd) A. Westropp
A.R. Agent.

No 130 of 1900.
18th March 1900.

Returned with compliments.

2. The U.S. respectfully begs to submit herewith the statement called for, from which it will be seen that the estate is partly situated in the Savanur State and partly in Karjgi Taluka.

H. Dewan Savanur

Statement showing particulars regarding the nature & extent of the Estate of the deceased Abdul Kasimkhan Saheb Biradar Nawab Savanur.

No	Description of Land.						Remarks.
	Name of the village in which the land is situated.	Taluka	Whether Inam or Government.	Revision Survey No.	Acres.	assessment	
1	Karjagi	Karjagi	Inam	111	21-5-3	27	
			Do	113	21-22	38	12382-10-11 cash Balance on the date of this report.
			Do	114	26-1	46	
				3	69-16	111	10000-0-0 Promissory notes of the nominal value of ten thousand rupees.
2	Chikmanakalli	Savanur	Do	27	30-24	96	
3	Chillur	Do	Do	86	18-6	75	
			Do	4	1-13	4	
			Do	8 pt 2	3-39	17	
			Do	29 p. pt 2	3-25	12	
				4+	27-3	108	

× Two houses, one big & the other small are situated at Savanur & one house at Karjagi in Karjagi Taluka.

4	Gabbur	Yavanur	Inam.	68 Pot 2	3-6	12	
			1	90-2	3-7	6	
				1-1	2-28	10	
				92 1	4-8	15	
				50 1	2-22	8	
				5	15-31	57	
5	Yavanur	Do	Inam	387	9-9	21	✓
			Government (State	347	19-22	76	✓
			Do	17	0-5	0-2	✓
			Do	18	16-25	5-5	✓
			Do	503	11-15	24	✓
			Do	79	5-20	12	✓
			Do	80	3-10	9	
			Do	507	17-5	27	✓

		Do	52	17-14	78	✓
		Do	56	18-32	52	✓ ~~Patilki-Jurikho~~
		Do	163	17-6	73	Patilki-Jurikho
		Do	108	28-8	135	✓
		Do	109	15-38	76	✓
		Do	Pardi 35	1-26	3-8-0	
			14	181-35	645-10-0	
Patilki Jurikho Inam lands of Savanur held in mortgage.			part of 195	9-10	45-8	✓
			Do 174	7-3-2	33	✓
			2	17-2	78-8	
			16	198-37	724-2-0	

Savanur 18 March 1940.

Diwan Savanur

Below A. P. Agents' No dated asking to return the genealogical tree of ~~late~~ the family of the deceased meherban ~~Faburq~~ Kashim Khan Saheb Biradar Nawab by correcting it.

No: 283 of 1900

7th July 1900

Returned with compliments

2 The W.S. respectfully begs to state that the errors pointed out ~~by~~ in the Commissioner's above endorsement are all true. The genealogical tree ~~was prepared~~ has been submitted by the late Diwan and not by the W.S. A corrected one (Genealogical tree) is now sent herewith.

Diwan of Savanur

No 1575 of 1901.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1901.

To,

The Commissioner, S. D.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No Poll-17 dated the 20th January 1901, relative to the disposal of the estate of the late Abdul Kasimkhan the father of the late Nawab of Savanur.

2. In reply I am to forward herewith copy of a memorandum from the ~~Remt~~ Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No 112 dated the 7th February 1901 & to request that another effort may be made to arrive at an amicable settlement between the several claimants. If an amicable settlement is not found possible, am to request that you will submit to Government a full report on the points raised by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

I have &c,

Sd, W. T. Morison,

Acting Secretary to Government.

No. Poll/830 of 1901.

Belgaum, 11/13th March 1901.

Forwarded with compliments to the Political Agent, Dharwar, for favour of compliance, with reference to the correspondence ending with his No. 9089 dated the 20th December last.

(sd) E. Lawrence,

Ag Commissioner, S. D.

No 2170 of 1901.

Dharwar, 19th March 1901.

Copies forwarded with compliments to the Assistant Political Agent, for compliance with reference to the correspondence ending with his No 905 dated 29th November 1900. The Assistant Political Agent should make an effort to arrive at an amicable settlement between the claimants.

(sd) M. C. Gibb.

Political Agent, Dharwar.

No 273 of 1901.

Camp Shigaon.

31st March 1901.

To be returned with enclosure.

Forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for compliance & report with reference to his No 546 dated 6th November 1900.

(sd) A. C. Wild

A. P. Agent.

Reference on correspondence ending with Dharwar Political Agent's No. 5019 of 4th July 1900.

Resolution

No. Poll: 211 of 1900.

Belgaum, 8th August 1900.

The Political Agent is requested information on the following points:—

(1) The profits of the estate are understood to have not yet been divided between the sharers & to be in deposit with the State. Has nothing of these profits been spent on the minors, & has the entire annual surplus been allowed to accumulate: If anything has been expended on the minors, on whom & in what shares?

(2) — Has the Political Agent been formally appointed guardian by Government either before or subsequent to

the application of the guardian & wards Act of 1890 to the Savanur State?

(3.) In the statement furnished with the Political Agent's No 3810 of 31st May 1900 only the immoveable property is detailed. It is understood that the estate includes cash allowances. Particulars of these should be furnished.

(sd) A. F. Woodburn,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

No 5935 of 1900.
Dharwar 16th August 1900.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Assistant Political Agent, for compliance with reference to the correspondence ending with his No 454 dated 9th July 1900.

(sd) W. Woderet
Political Agent, Dharwar.

No 623 of 1900.
21-8-1900

Forwarded to the Dewan of Savanur for report.

(sd) A. Westropp
A. P. Agent.

Reference on correspondence ending with Sharwar Poll. Agent's No 5015 of 4th July 1900.

~~No Poll. 2410 of 1900.~~

Belgaum, ~~8th August 1900.~~

~~The Political Agent is requested information on the follow~~ points:-

~~(1) The profits of the estate are understood to have not yet been divided between the sharers & to be in deposit with the state. Has nothing of these profits been spent on the minors & has the entire annual surplus~~

No: 546 of 1900.

16th November 1900.

Returned with compliments.

2 The w.s. respectfully begs to state that the profits of the estate have not yet been divided among the sharers. and the entire surplus has not ~~been~~ accumulated. under the orders of the Political agent received from time to time, the expenses of education of all the male wards & of the marriages of Abdul Karimkhansaheb, Namuwarkhan and Ahmedbeli have been paid out of the profits of the estate. Sanctioned amounts are being given to Abdul Namuwarkhan & Akbar Khan for their maintenance and also to Jamalbi

and the son of deceased Rahimatbi according

to the will executed by the deceased abdul khairkhan
the eldest son of the late Kasumkhansahebs
The maintenance charges of all the male wards

& Ahemadbi were defrayed out of the estate

so long as they lived together. In short a certain

amount has been ~~spent~~ expended on each of the

children of late abdul Karimkhan excepting Bandalatkhan ~~and his wife~~ also on Khanb
3rd wife of Kasumkhan

but not in any definite shares. At the time

of dividing the estate amongst the heirs the total

amount expended on each up to the date of division
have
will be reducted out of his or her share.

3. The Dewan was entrusted with management of the estate ~~has been~~

~~entrusted to the Dewan~~ under the ~~sanction~~ authority of the sanction contd.

Government resolution No 3371 d 18th July 1883

Political Department. Before that time the ~~management~~ was in the hands of the Political

agent. The G.R. under which the Political

agent was appointed guardian of the minors

is not traceable on the records of this office.

4 The estate includes a hereditary cash allowance of Rs 100 a month granted by the State. The cash balance in favor of the estate amounts to ~~is~~ on the date of this report Rs 13772-5-2 in Cash and there are Pro-notes of the nominal value of Rs 10000 ~~have been always purchased.~~ purchased out the savings of the savings of the estate.

Below No 699 dated 11-9-1900 from the A.P. Agent Wharwar asking to give estimate of the amount of land compensation which may have to be paid to private owners. It should also be stated whether they agree to the terms proposed.

[illegible]

No: 585 of 1900

5th Dec 1900.

Returned with compliments

2 The w.s. respectfully begs to state ~~accor~~ that according to the estimates made by the Panch, ~~the total amount of land~~ compensation that will have to be paid to the owners of lands amounts to Rs. 148. Out of these 6 pieces of land required for the road ~~& 3 can be acquired~~ obtained by ~~private negotiations with~~ the owners ~~through~~ of 3 have agreed to the terms proposed & one belongs to the state. Of the remaining two, one is owned by the ~~sons~~ children of Late Abdul Kasim Khan Sahebs Biradar and it forms part of Govt. Pardi No. 35. The management

of the estate being in the hands of the Diwan under the orders of the Political agent, sanction is solicited to credit the amount of compensation Rs 8 to the account of the estate & to give up the piece of land measuring 1 guntha & 15 annas. to the estate. The other piece belongs to Abdul Majid Khan, Khursid Khan & Mubarak Khan sons of Abdul Goulab Khan caste Khanjada. To the reference made from this office the first two have not replied. The third says that he would give up the piece required in case he gets a similar piece of land chosen by him in the black soil lands situated to the south of Savanur. and that he is not willing to quit it or taking the estimated amount of compensation Rs 15. The ~~land required~~ piece measures only 3 gunthas & 8 annas. These persons do not seem to be willing to relinquish the land by private negotiations. The u.s. is therefore of opinion that in this case the land acquisition act may be put in force.

Diwan of Savanur

under No 765 d 31.8.1901 of the a. P. agent

below this office No. 562 d 29 Aug 1901.

No: 630 of 1901

15/17 September 1901.

Returned with compliments.

2 No papers relating to the heirship enquiry of the deceased Kasimkhan are traceable on the records of this office.

Copies of the agreements of 1255 & 1270 Hijri transcribed from the Barnaki book are enclosed from which it will be seen that the latter being supplementary to the former has been endorsed by Mr Lane then Collector & Political agent.

N D Joshi
Diwan of Savanur

Below a p a 15 ho 836 d 11-9 1901

No: 640 of 1901

20 September 1901

Returned with compliments.

2 No replies have yet been received from the sons of late Abdul Karimkhansaheb including Khansaheb Abdul Karimkhan Saheb mamlatdar of Kharwar. ~~They have this day been~~ Who are being requested ~~agai~~ to ~~submit them as early as possible~~ expedite their replies. The ~~matter will be reported on immediately after their receipt.~~

R D Shah

O.C.,

Divan of Savanur

No 55 of 1900

It is understood that it was customary for the Diwan to submit budget statements of the estates of the minors indirectly in his charge.—

No such statements have apparently been received for the last 2 years. The Diwan should submit them forthwith and explain the omission.—

29-1-1900

2.2.900

Assistant Political Agent

The statements were submitted when the A.P. agent had been at Savanur. This may therefore be recorded 12.3.1900

Hon'ble
Diwan of Savanur

No 37 of 1889-90.

From,

The Nawab of Savanur

To,

The Collector and Political Agent
Dharwar

Savanur 10th May 1890.

Sir,

I beg to forward herewith a petition from Ramangouda bin Parsangouda watandar Patil Savanur in which he complains that ~~that~~ my brother Abdul Namuverkhan beat him with a shoe and prays that the complaint be disposed of according to law.

Namuverkhan is a minor under your guardianship I have therefore brought the circumstances to your notice thinking it

advisable to take your advice in the matter before proceeding with the case according to law and hoping you will kindly give me the favor

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most sincere friend,

[illegible]
Nawab of Savanur.

No. 4 of 1890-91

From,

The Nawabsaheb,

Savanur

To,

The Collector and Political Agent

Dharwar

Savanur 1st October 1890.

Sir,

It gives me utmost displeasure to have to inform you again that my brother Abdul Namuuerkhan tore the cloth of the top of my carriage and that he is in the habit of pulling up women's veils while passing by the road. Moreover he this day pulled ~~my~~ a Karkun of mine by the hand and was going to strike him but in the mean time other men intervened and rescued the Karkun from being struck. In my letters Nos $\frac{11}{25-10-89}$ & $\frac{37}{10-5-90}$

I have stated how his character is and what offence he has committed. If he is allowed to escape with impunity he is likely to cause in vain much trouble to others. I therefore earnestly beg that you will kindly take some measures so that he may not commit any mischief any longer and intimate the result to me, at your early convenience. He has become so impertinent and vicious that I can hardly describe. It is still time for him to study and I therefore request that you will send him to Dharwar for his studies and thus prevent him from annoying the poor inhabitants of the place.

I further beg to state that you will kindly send ~~some one~~ to this place to enquire into the matter & report the facts to you so that you may be convinced of his impertinence & vices.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most sincere friend,

[illegible]

Nawab of Savanur

Savanur
4/10/90

My dear Sir,

I have received two complaints against the misconduct of my brother Abdul Nawaz Khan in addition to those I have already brought to your notice. I have not up to date taken any action in the matter thinking that it may perhaps be thought that I made this Bundo-Bust through malice. As he has received no punishment for his past wicked acts he considers, I think, that no action could be taken against him although he commits mischiefs & consequently he has continued to do wicked acts. If no notice is given by me to the complaints of the people you may perhaps ask me why I did not attend to them. Please therefore free me from this difficulty by taking some measures to prevent him from committing mischief or adm

me what measures I should take. I have laid before you all the circumstances thinking it proper to take your advice in the matter

I beg to be excused for the trouble I give you

Yours sincerely

Nawab of Savanur.

To

The Collector & Pol Agent Dharwar

Sherwin

My dear Howard

I am sorry to hear your bad accounts of your brother Hamilton but I find to understand why you have thought it fit to leave the disagreeable matter to me

You have been invested by your will the fullest authority to deal with all such

and you have an opportunity to make the responsibility of your position ~~because~~ of a brother is concerned and to cause your action in such to be misconstrued, you are bound in my opinion to differ after complaints according to law and to make such arrangements as will obviate these points in future. It should not be done

be difficult by the exercise of proper tact and decision to make it clear both to your brother and others that scandal of this kind will be suppressed with a strong hand and that to your good sense & tact as becomes your position in the matter

yours very truly

A. W. Crawley Boevey

No 4419 of 1890

Dharwar 8th/9th October 1890.

Memo

Rcd 11/10/90

The Political Agent begs to acknowledge receipt of letter No 49 dated 1st October 1890, relating to the alleged misbehaviour of his brother Abdul Munwarkhan.

The Nawab of Savanur is reminded that he has been invested by Government with full criminal jurisdiction in his own territory & he is expected to use his powers according to law. Two complaints received from his subjects are forwarded to him for disposal.

Political Agent.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Diwan is requested to report by what authority & in what circumstances he lent the services of one of his peons, Abdulla Chelda to Nawab Khan Saheb Bahadur ... Nawab ... to Dhawar as private messenger.

25. 8. 91.

A.P.A.

[illegible]

[illegible]

D. ex Sly

[illegible] is requested to send me the papers in full relating to the grievances [illegible] in which Raghava Iyan is charged [illegible] the inquiries [illegible] this [illegible] son [illegible] nine

[illegible]

Papers called for

23-8-96.

Asst Political Agent [illegible]

Below P. Agent's No 339 of 1900 dated 29th September 1900 forwarding ~~below~~ A. Namuwarkhan's application (asking (1) to exempt him from the qualifying examinations, (2) to enter his name in the list of candidates for the post of Subregistrar or for ~~for the~~ a post in the police dept. suitable to his rank (3) to allow him this year to appear for the Subregister's departmental examination) for report at an early date on the character of the applicant & his mental qualifications.

No: ~~[illegible]~~ 459 of 1900

6th Oct 1900

Returned with compliments.

2 The U.S. respectfully begs to submit herewith in original a big Vernacular Prakarna for favor of perusal, from which it ~~wherein~~ will be found that various complaints were made by different persons at different times and several reports were submitted ~~made~~ by ~~A. Namuwarkhan~~ my predecessor against ~~this gentleman~~ Namuwarkhan saheb. It was in the first place ordered that steps should be taken to take security from Namuwarkhan saheb for keeping the peace towards ~~A. Namuwarkhan~~; but when the matter was resubmitted ~~to the Divan without being dealt with according to law~~ ~~then~~ (my predecessor) to law, was resubmitted by the Divan, Mr P.A. Cappell

disposed of the case by prohibiting the qazidar from seeing political authorities on visiting terms. Vide memo dated.

Moreover, before the w.s. assumed charge of Diwan, he was convicted in a criminal case by the a.p. agent, to a fine of Rs 200. In this case one Mohamad Saheb Khaji also was fined along with Hamu Warkhan. This Khaji was subsequently dismissed from office and another Mohamad Gauss was appointed as Khaji by the Political agent. Since the appointment of the latter, a strong anti-Khaji party has been formed of which Abdul Namuwarkhan is a leader as well as the originator of that party. Members of this party invite people not to invite the Khaji during marriage & other ceremonies. Vide my Ver: report dated.

Since my tenure of office of Diwan, I have found his conduct bad towards the town people as well as the local authorities.

His mental qualifications, are in my opinion very poor. He has not passed any examination. He has very poor knowledge either of Kanarese or of Marathi and has

not learnt much of him. under the circumstances

~~mentioned, there would venture to state that~~

~~he is quite ill-qualified for any of the posts applied~~

~~for.~~ I respectfully beg to leave it to your
sound discretion to think whether he
would be a fit man to be employed
in any of the posts mentioned by him

[illegible]

Below Abdul Munawar Khan Biradar Nawab's yad dated 1-6-1901 asking to give him ~~any sum to send~~ money for medicine & other expenses.

Khariades

No 291 of 1901.
1st June 1901.

Forwarded with compliments to the A. P. Agent for favour of very early orders with reference to this office Vern. yad No Dijurdn. A/4016 dated 11 Feb. 1901.

2. The circumstances stated in the present yad are true. He is sick and appears to be hard pressed for want of money. There is a provision of Rs 150 on account of clothing for the yadidar in the Budget for the current year on account of the Estate of the late Abdul Kasim Khan sahebs children; and in view of the urgency of the case I have this day paid him a sum of Rs 20 (Twenty) out of this provision in anticipation of formal sanction which is hereby solicited.

3. The yadidar is no doubt much inconvenienced by the stoppage of his allowance & he represented the matter to W. Doderel Esquire Political Agent on his visit to this Station in February last. The Political Agent thereon wrote to me a note in these terms:—

"Abdul Munawar Khan Biradar Nawab complains that his allowance has been stopped. This should be

enquired into & reported on when he gives in the petition I have told him to give". — It was in accordance with these instructions that the yadi of Abdul Munawerkhan was submitted with a recommendation for the renewal of the allowance with this office verm yadi quoted in para 1.

N.D.J.

O.C. Diwan Sawanu.

Memo:—

These papers relate to the grant of an allowance to the next brother of the present Nawab. He has gone into the past history of the State to show that large allowances and privileges have always been granted to sons and brothers of reigning Nawabs, but the facts are on the records and hardly seem to me to bear out his contention. I went through the State accounts with the Nawab and the facts show that

that there have been only one or two allowances which have exceeded Rupees 100 a month, and they were granted under exceptional circumstances. The only men who now draw an allowance of Rs 100 are the sons of Nawab Abdul Diler Khan, the grandfather of the present Nawab. These grants were made by a father to his sons and have been continued rather by chance than by recognised custom. There is no instance of a Nawab having granted his

brothers so large an allow-
-ance. The present Nawab
distinctly objects to any such
allowance being granted
from the State. He argues with
great force that if once such
an allowance were granted
with all the weight of the
Political Agent's authority
that a most powerful pre-
-cedent would be set up
and as these allowances
would be hereditary the
mischief would be perpetuated
for ever. The Nawab further
justly argues that the fact
of Abdul Karim Khan being
his

his brother and at present heir-presumptive to the Gadi does not affect this question. He himself though not brother to the late Nawab was his first cousin and heir presumptive to the Gadi. While the State was under the Political Agent's management he received a liberal allowance though nothing like 100 Rupees a month, but the moment the late Nawab came to the Gadi his allowances were all curtailed to nothing but his patrimony in

in spite of his being the heir-presumptive. Had his cousin begotten a son instead of a daughter his position would never have improved. He himself is a young man and may fairly hope to live for many years and have a large family and he would in that case have to make provision for them and his brothers would be relegated to a very secondary position. In addition to this the relations between the brothers are not of such a character as to make it a pleasure for the Nawab to be generous and any

any generosity would be at the expense of all successors to the state except in the un-usual circumstance of the family of the holder of an allowance becoming extinct.

At present there is a correspondence going on regarding the succession to the estate of Abdul Kasim Khan the father of the present Nawab. When the matter is decided the Nawab will with-draw all right to his share of the estate which will thus pass to his brothers whose share

will

will vary according to the decision arrived at. The estate consists of lands which yield about 800 Rupees a year and 1200 Rupees as a cash allowance (Rs 100 per month) from the State. Abdul Karim Khan's share will amount to about 400 Rs a year and the Nawab is willing to grant him so much more as will make his monthly allowance Rupees 50 per month. This however, will be a personal allowance from the Nawab and not an hereditary allowance from the State. As each of

of his brothers attains his majority the Nawab is prepared to do the same in each case. I am not prepared to say that the allowance is a handsome one but looking to all the circumstances of the case, I am certainly not prepared to recommend or even to ask that it should be increased. The State already pays a very large proportion of its income in allowances and it would be very dangerous to set up a precedent which might increase

increase those allowances to an indefinite extent with each succession to the Gadi. I therefore think that on the whole the Nawab's decision is a just one, and the matter may be considered as disposed of in accordance with it. — Pending the decision regarding the division of Abdul Kasim Khan's estate, arrangements have been made by the Nawab to pay his brother, Abdul — Karim Khan Rupees 50 per — month and he may draw the money from the Savanur Treasury

signed J. K. Spence
Political Agent

No. 3389 of 1888

Dharwar 15 August 1888.

Copy forwarded for information to the Nawab Saheb of Savanur.

J. V. Shaw
Ag Collector and
Political Agent.

Recd 16th August 1888.

Abdul [illegible]
Nawab Saheb.

Savanur

17th August 1888,

My dear Mr. Spence;

I beg to acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of a copy of your memo dated the 15th August 1888. It is stated in it that the estate of my father Abdul Karim Khan Saheb consists of lands which yield about 800 rupees a year and 1200 rupees as a cash allowance and that Karim Khan's share will amount to Rupees about 400 a year. In my personal visit to you at Dharwar I remember to have told you that the net income of land to be about 1200 Rs a year and that the amount of the allowance that would fall to our shares according to the decision of Mr. Middleton (which is contended) to be about 800 rupees a year. On my return to Savanur I found the facts on the records to be as follows.

1733-6-9 Rupees the net annual income of land.

832-8-0 The amount of the allowance that

would fall to our shares according to the decision of Mr Middleton

565-14-9

If no share is given to our sisters according to his decision then Rupees 1200 a year.

Hence Abdul Karim Khan's share would amount to rupees about 500 a year. I beg to bring this circumstance to your notice so that the error which arose on account of my giving you estimated figures, might be corrected in the memo, if you find it expedient.

Your sincere friend

Abdul Karim Khan

Nawab Sahib Lee Nawaz

No. 4258 of 1888

From

J. K. Spence Esquire
Col. agent
Acting Collector and ~~Magistrate~~ of the
District of Dharwar.

To.

The Nawab Sahib of
Savanur.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
26th October 1888

Sir,

Right of females to succeed to the estates of their fathers or brothers.

With reference to your letter dated 15th November 1887, on the subject of the decision passed by Mr. Middleton in the matter of Abdul Kasim Khan Sahib's allowance, I have the honor to inform you that Government in their Resolution No. 6532, dated 29th Ultimo, Political department, have directed that the proceedings

taken by Mr. Middleton be set aside and that the persons concerned be informed that they are at liberty, regard Mr. Middleton's memorandum as nonexistent, and to take such remedies in accordance with law for the settlement of their respective claims as they may be advised.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. servt.
J. W. Spencer
Actg Collector and Col:
agent.

Recd 27/10/88